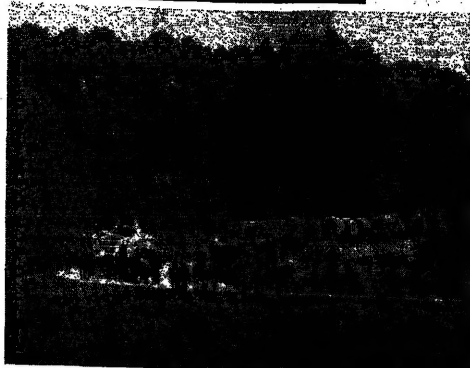


AMERICAN TOPICS



SESQUICENTENNIAL — Some of the 4,000 participants in a wagon train near Houston. The convoy will be traveling through Texas for six months on a 3,000-mile journey to celebrate the Lone Star state's 150 years of independence from Mexico.

Golden Parachutes

Coming Under Fire

Golden parachutes, those costly severance payments made to executives when their companies are taken over, are coming under increasing attack. Shareholders call them wasteful, companies making the acquisitions are refusing to honor them, and their validity is being tested in the courts.

Such parachutes have proliferated in recent years. The New York Times says, "Today, 33 percent of the 250 largest U.S. industrial corporations offer their executives protection against a change of corporate control, up from 15 percent in 1981. Smaller companies are reported to be adopting them in even greater numbers."

But, as the practice has spread, the original intent of golden parachutes — to prevent top executives in takeover fights from pursuing their own interests ahead of those of their stockholders — may have been blunted. One chief executive, who had been in his post only a few months before his company agreed to be acquired, started to pick up \$7 million.

Representative Fortney R. Stark Jr., a California Democrat, says of the payments: "They are outrageous. Look at below-the-line: you are worth that kind of money."

When Fortney Stark last year, Representative Stark last year,

Michael C. Burgess of Revlon departed about \$35 million richer. Mr. Burgess says this helped him write an extra \$700 million out of Panty Pride. "If you have the financial independence you can then concentrate on doing the best for your shareholders."

Short Takes

John Wells, whose book about the early days of the space program, "The Right Stuff," was written into a film, wrote in Newsweek after the space shuttle explosion that during the 1970s the National Aeronautics and Space Administration worked at de-emphasizing the role of astronaut-pilots in the program and concentrated on the practical results of space exploration. But since the shock, Mr. Wells wrote, "NASA will be dogged by a new question: If space flight still involves the de-emphasizing of the role of astronaut-pilots in the program and concentrated on the practical results of space exploration, then should it be put back in the hands of those whose professional commitment of hanging their hides, quite willingly, out over the yawning red maw?"

A study by the Brookings Institution has concluded that the stability and strength of American democracy depend on the "essential moral support" of religion. The Washington-based organization, which does scholarly research on public issues, has generally been regarded as liberal in its appraisals. Advocating a "moment of silence" that could be used for voluntary prayer in public schools, it said that representative government "depends for its health on values that come from the not-so-long-run must come from religion."

The New York Times has taken exception to ask for not identifying people appearing in news programs and on panel shows often enough. When the face is not familiar, there is usually a helpful identification at the bottom of the screen. The Times says, but the same appears all too briefly and infrequently. Television people say there is no technical bar to more frequent identification tags, adds The Times, and "providing them would be a courtesy to the viewers and the viewed. Mystery guests basking on game shows."

Shorter Takes: The Congressional Record is now printing Congressmen's written speeches, those simply handed to a clerk, in a different type face from speeches delivered in person on the floor of the House. — Patricia Ann Doss, 27, was booked in South San Francisco for assault with a deadly weapon after she ordered her pit bull terrier to attack a police officer who was trying to give her a parking ticket. The policeman's house protested him from injury.

— Compiled by ARTHUR HUGHES

Bush Political Fund: Campaign in Hiding?

By Thomas B. Edsall

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush, accused by his prospective opponents of skirting the rules of federal campaign finance law, has amassed \$3.9 million and a staff of 42 to build the largest organization of any of the 1988 presidential candidates. Housed in 11,000 square feet (990 square meters) of space in downtown Washington, the Fund for America's Future, Mr. Bush's political action committee, or PAC, is expected to emerge among the country's top three or four independent PACs. It was established only last May.

Mr. Bush has set up what is known as a "multi-candidate PAC" that allows him special advantages and flexibility in raising and spending campaign funds, allowing normal limitations set by law.

Mr. Bush's committee represents a major advance in the weaponry of presidential campaigning. In the past, such candidates as Walter F. Mondale and Ronald Reagan have set up PACs to fill the financial void in the phase before candidacy is declared.

The new PAC is designed to appear as a broad-based organization, one that can accept a maximum of \$1,000 a year from an individual — can accept up to \$5,000 a year.

In addition, expenditures of multi-candidate PACs do not count against presidential primary limits on campaign spending, which can restrict campaign activities severely.

These special multi-candidate committees also have been used to perform the preliminary fundraising, development, and mail donor lists, paying for travel and keeping a small cadre of aides on the payroll.

"This is the first time that an individual who has a multi-candidate PAC has this type of operation, or at least one this visible," Phillips, executive director of the Fund for America's Future, said of Mr. Bush.

When Congress "put the law back together," they really did take this type of operation into account," said Mr. Phillips, who is a conservative member of the House of Representatives and a member of the Bush's political action committee has become the center of a

debate among prospective Republican presidential candidates, many of whom accuse him of using his PAC as an illegal vehicle to finance the early stages of a presidential bid.

The legality of the activities of the Bush committee has been challenged indirectly by the former leader of the Senate's Republican majority, Howard H. Baker Jr., a Tennessee Republican, who said the Federal Election Commission to determine what his own multi-candidate PAC may and may not do.

The commission suggested that some expenditures by the Bush committee were legally questionable.

Bush Retreats, a Little, From Attack on Cuomo

By Phil Gailley

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush says he stands by the "concept" behind his recent attack on Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York, but he acknowledges that he should have been more careful. And Mr. Bush's advisers say his political activities will be managed carefully in the coming months to avoid incidents that could reinforce the negative reactions that emerged from the Cuomo episode.

Mr. Bush said Wednesday that he had been stung by the harsh reaction to some of his recent political statements. But he insisted that it had not changed him politically, saying, "This, too, shall pass."

Last month Mr. Cuomo said that ethnic prejudice lay behind attacks on some people he had made, as an Italian-American, would have a hard time being elected president. Mr. Cuomo said he was tempted to run just to show that a person of his heritage could win.

A few days later, at a dinner given by the Conservative Party of New York, Mr. Bush responded by accusing Mr. Cuomo of "divisiveness," adding, "He's talking to us as an Italian-American, and he's talking to us as a conservative who is not a bigot, but a person who is not a bigot."

Mr. Bush said Wednesday that he was particularly "surprised" by the ferocity of the "very personal" attacks on him by Mr. Cuomo.

The four governments were told that, starting Jan. 6, their official representatives would have to give 48 hours' notice and make their travel and hotel arrangements through the State Department's Office of Foreign Missions. Journalists and tourists were exempted.

The officials were not barred, however, from visiting any particular part of the United States.

The Hungarians and Rumanians were warned against staying but exempted from the rules. American officials said no new travel rules were imposed because U.S. relations with these two Warsaw Pact members were better than ties with the other past superpowers.

Moscow and Washington imposed tight travel curbs on each other. About 25 percent of each country's air flights to officials from 30 to 40 miles (50 to 65 kilometers), diplomats said.

Belarus, a Czechoslovakia have told Washington that they plan to impose travel measures in response to the American curbs, but have not yet provided details. East Germany has not made any official statement, but is expected to follow the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak lead.

Romania L. Ridgway, assistant secretary for European and Central Asian affairs, explaining the rationale for the rules in testimony before a Senate committee in December, said:

"Clearly, Moscow's East European allies do involve themselves as surrogates for the Soviet Union in the illegal acquisition of intelligence and controlled technologies. In taking steps to reduce the espionage threat in the United States, we are mindful of the East European dimension."

Poland recently told the United States that in retaliation for the new American moves, beginning on March 1, all American officials in Warsaw and in the Poznan and Cracow consulates would not be allowed to leave the districts in which they live without telling authorities 48 hours in advance. The districts extend to a radius of about 30 to 40 miles (50 to 65 kilometers), diplomats said.

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George Bush

Pentagon Budget Called Inaccurate

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the House Armed Services Committee called President Ronald Reagan on Friday to rebuke the Pentagon budget to Congress, saying that military spending for next year was underestimated by nearly \$15 billion.

Representative William H. Gray III, a Democrat of Pennsylvania, said the letter to the White House after talking Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger that the underestimation could mean "disaster for national security" if deficit-cutting reductions were triggered.

Mr. Weinberger appeared before the Budget Committee in his third day of testimony before Congress to defend his proposed \$311.6 billion budget. That figure represents a 2-percent increase after inflation is taken into account.

Mr. Gray released a letter from the Congressional Budget Office, saying its preliminary estimates indicated Pentagon spending for next year would be \$28.9 billion, not the \$322.2 billion figured by the Defense Department.

The figure includes Energy Department outlays for building nuclear warheads, which is why they are higher than the \$278 billion in spending earmarked only for the military.

Outlays are the portion of the budget spent in one year. The figure differs from money authorized for one year, which includes projects extending and paid for over several years.

In addition, the budget office said that the Defense Department was off by \$3.6 billion in its spending estimates for this fiscal year, which began Oct. 1.

Mr. Weinberger insisted throughout his testimony that the Pentagon budget estimates were correct.

"Overall," he said, "we stand on the cutting estimates."

Mr. Gray repeatedly underscored the need for accuracy in estimating how much the federal government will spend next year.

Mistakes, he said, could trigger the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-balancing law, forcing across-the-board cutbacks.

The budget reductions would be necessary to meet the target of \$144-billion deficit set by the law, the intent of which is to pare the

annual deficit in stages to zero by 1991.

A federal court Friday struck down a key provision of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law as unconstitutional.

But Mr. Gray, who voted against the law, said that Congress would abide by it until the Supreme Court ruled on the issue, which he predicted would be before March 1.

"Clearly it is essential this year that we use realistic and even conservative estimates in our budget planning," Mr. Gray said in the letter to Mr. Reagan.

"I, therefore, respectfully request that you resubmit a budget proposal to the Congress which contains conservative estimates in our budget and genuinely meets the \$144-billion deficit target mandated."

■ **Suppression Lifted**
The Defense Department lifted its suspension Friday against the General Dynamics Corp., allowing it to resume bidding on contracts after the company pleaded to reform its business practices.

The St. Louis-based contractor was barred from receiving any new government contracts because of a federal indictment charging the company and four of its present and former officers with defrauding the army of \$32 million on a \$100-million contract to build two prototypes of the Sergeant York jet-aircraft gun.

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Ideologue Still Missing, Weeks After Aden Strife

By William Claiborne

WASHINGTON Special Service

ADEN, South Yemen — Nearly four weeks after he was last seen scrambling into an armored vehicle during fighting at the start of South Yemen's 12-day civil war, mystery still surrounds the whereabouts of the ruling party's leading Marxist ideologue, Abdul Fatah Ismail.

The popularity of Mr. Ismail, the most prominent nationalist in the struggle for independence from Britain and later president, has soared during his absence.

He already has become a legendary figure who, if still alive, could emerge as a major influence on the political direction of this strategic Soviet-occupied nation.

Mr. Ismail's photograph can be seen on the front of the new 100,000-riyal banknote issued by the new government in Aden and the provinces. Members of the ruling South Yemeni People's Party frequently invoke his name.

The invocations are less of a martyr than of a living hero who, as he did once before after five years in exile in Moscow — will return to steer South Yemen away from Soviet-style Marxism-Leninism toward his deposed successor, Ali Nasser Mohammed, leader of the National Front.

Mr. Ismail's provincial government seems as if it has not been able to decide what to do about him. Mr. Ismail's fate after he reportedly escaped a massacre Jan. 13 at the party's secretariat. But a leading member of South Yemen's Politburo said an announcement would be made soon about his whereabouts, based on the findings of a special investigating commission.

"We hope that he is alive," said Salim Salim Mohammed, the Politburo member. "The commission is investigating the details of this case and we will report soon," he added.

referring to the armored vehicle into which Mr. Ismail was seen climbing.

According to rumors that abound outside the controlled areas, Mr. Ismail was gravely wounded during the fighting around the secretariat's headquarters.

Mr. Ismail's political opponents claim to have eliminated his political opponents, but they do not admit to his death. They say he was killed by the three men.

Mr. Ismail himself said of the three men who retreated from a bullet-riddled conference room to a ground-floor office in the secretariat and hid there for several days, "I was killed while they were by telephone for loyal soldiers to rescue them."

Mr. Ismail, according to one of the three surviving Politburo members, was killed in a discussion about Mr. Ismail, reportedly spoke of him in the present tense.

Mr. Ismail headed the rebel coalition when the National Liberation Front launched its struggle against the British in 1963 that culminated in independence four years later.

He helped found a left-wing movement in the Liberation Front, according to a radical program to the point, where the time-period, Qabtan Shahi, had him imprisoned.

On his release, Mr. Ismail and his faction seized three provinces in a takeover bid that failed, and Mr. Ismail took refuge in Belgium. But Mr. Shahi was forced to accept reconciliation with the leftists, and Mr. Ismail returned to Aden.

His cases with the courts said the senator has met with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and other officials since he arrived Tuesday.

"He just mentioned that he talked about the main thing is that he had a short visit here and he found the time to meet with us, and he left for his little while."

The group that met with Mr. Kennedy included more than a dozen American senators and a dozen Soviet officials, who said they would report soon, he added.

to join their husbands or wives in

the United States, and the American wife of one of the Russians.

Also reported as attending were Alex Stokov, who was born in the United States and brought to the Soviet Union as a child, his son and another woman with U.S. citizenship. The woman was born in the U.S. citizen living in Moscow said he was an American passport, but he has been refused permission to leave the Soviet Union.

The Soviet authorities have given Mr. Stokov permission to leave, but have not given an exit visa to his son's wife, a Soviet citizen.

That same year, the pro-Soviet faction overthrew President Suleim Rubayli Ali and executed him. Six months later, Mr. Ismail became head of state.

But by early 1980, Mr. Ismail's political opponents, including Mr. Nasser Mohammed, who was then prime minister, forced him to resign. He went into exile in Moscow, ostensibly because of poor health.

Last February, Mr. Ismail returned to Aden and allied himself with Ali Ahmed Antar, the vice president who was assassinated in the Politburo conference room on Jan. 13, working behind the scenes against Mr. Nasser Mohammed.

■ **Cuba Role Is Alleged**
The State Department said Thursday that it had indications that Cuban troops, along with Soviet forces, had a role in supporting the overthrow of Mr. Nasser Mohammed. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

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3 East European Nations to Impose Travel Restrictions on U.S. Officials

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Three East European governments have informed the United States that they are imposing travel restrictions on American diplomats and other officials in retaliation for steps taken by Washington last month against them, according to diplomats.

The moves by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland will tighten surveillance on American officials, the diplomats said Thursday.

The U.S. imposed tighter restrictions on the East Europeans to help the FBI keep closer track of Communist officials.

The administration was responding to concerns in Congress and security agencies that the East European moves were working for the Soviet Union, particularly in trying to gain access to high technology in the United States.

California's Silicon Valley, that are closed to Soviet representatives.

In December, the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, East German and Polish embassies were told by the State Department that their diplomats and other officials would no longer be able to travel freely in the

United States, and the American wife of one of the Russians.

Also reported as attending were Alex Stokov, who was born in the United States and brought to the Soviet Union as a child, his son and another woman with U.S. citizenship. The woman was born in the U.S. citizen living in Moscow said he was an American passport, but he has been refused permission to leave the Soviet Union.

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YOUNG ADMIRER — Pope John Paul II being kissed by a child in Trichur, southern India's Kerala state, where he said Mass to a crowd estimated at 500,000. Catholics had and nine were injured when a crowd wishing to see the pope who is on 10-day visit to India, tried to escape a charging bull by climbing a wall, which collapsed.

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Venture Capital: It's Management Or It's Nothing

By Joseph Fitcher

GENEVA — "Management, management and more management — that's the key to success in venture capital," says Peter A. Brooke, an American mission in bringing venture capital to Europe and Asia. His message emphasizes how difficult it is, and how long it takes, to enter the promised land.

Speaking, for example, to bankers and businessmen at a seminar in Geneva, he stresses that venture capitalists are hands-on, work radically different from commercial banking and even investment banking.

"In the high-tech markets," he says, "new products have to develop fast and an entrepreneur needs all kinds of support with contacts to help him sell around the world from the outset."

A second Brooke theme is that venture capitalists did not start in the United States only in the late 1970s, when its success in California's Silicon Valley first attracted European media attention.

"It has taken generations to produce good entrepreneurs," he says, dating the real start to the years just after World War II.

At first, Mr. Brooke says, "Scientists weren't entrepreneurs; they couldn't manage technology, much less the business of a company."

Gradually, venture capitalists began increasing numbers of engineers to start businesses. "Then the people they hired absorbed their methods, spun off and managed better and went further," he notes.

Europe, Mr. Brooke says, cannot expect to move immediately from large, traditional companies to small, competitive ones. "Venture capitalists instantly create high-tech businesses that will replace smokestack industries," he asserts.

At least 10 more years are needed to "redefine the industrial landscape," he tells widespread executives, counseling patience.

His tone can turn mocking when he discusses high European expectations. "Venture capitalism is supposed to cure poor investment performance and also overnight — another sign of how little venture capitalists have an edge and can keep it long enough to make a profit."

Mr. Brooke, a 58-year-old Bostonian, became a venture capitalist in the early 1960s. After graduating from Harvard University he worked at a bank, then became manager of the venture-capital department at Resemmer Securities Corporation. In 1968, he formed TA Associates, which has become the largest venture-capital partnership in the United States with \$1 billion in investments.

TA's portfolios are dominated by high-technology companies, mainly in microelectronics and to a growing degree, biotechnology. But, Mr. Brooke says, "We will go into any area where we think an innovative company has an edge and can keep it long enough to make a profit."

So in 1977 TA financed the Tandon Corp., now the leading U.S. producer of floppy disks for small computers with sales approaching \$500 million, and in 1975 Perkin-Elmer, which specializes in overnight delivery of parcels throughout the United States and which is now worth \$2 billion on the stock market.

The asset Mr. Brooke covets on these days is TA Associates' international network of independent venture-capital funds in Europe and Asia.

Started in 1981, the network groups a dozen funds with nearly \$300 million worth of investments. Member funds include: British Venture Capital in Scandinavia, Techno-Venture in West Germany, Alpha Associates in France and Hong Kong, and Alpha Associates in Japan.

Mr. Brooke says, "There is no doubt that Europe is turning to venture capital to bolster its economy. It's a matter of time before it becomes a major force in the world economy."

After two years, Mr. Brooke offered to buy back Harbinger's investment in his company for the \$300,000 the bank had paid. "We accepted his offer," Mr. Fitzgibbon says, "and have regretted it ever since."

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Former Ugandan Army Resisting Advance of New Regime's Forces

Agence France-Press

KAMPALA, Uganda — The forces of President Yoweri Museveni are meeting heavy resistance in their advance on northern Uganda, where the forces of the deposed government have regrouped, according to reports from the area.

The Museveni forces apparently are hoping for a ground swell of popular sentiment to help isolate and defeat the army that retreated from Kampala nearly two weeks under the command of Lieutenant General Basilio Oluka.

Mr. Museveni called Thursday on the people of northern Uganda to join the fight against the "bandit soldiers."

But his minister of state for defense, Ronald Bete, said Friday that the Museveni forces were winning "ideological" rather than material difficulties in their advance into an area inhabited by the Acholi tribe to which both Oluka and the Museveni forces belong.

Mr. Museveni visited Monday the eastern front on Thursday. According to various accounts, the former government forces there are mounting a strong local resistance.

Journalists returning Thursday from the battle zone reported that former government troops had retreated to the mountains of Mt. Elgon, a further 80 to 100 miles in the town they had evacuated three weeks ago.

Mr. Museveni said at a rally Thursday that 300 people in Malindi had died at the hands of the former government forces since the fall of Kampala on Jan. 26.

His administration appears to be counting on the millions of the former government troops to fuel support for the National Resistance Army.

With the eastern and western fronts, forces of General Oluka reportedly have been moving back toward the town of Malindi, but the absence of counter-moves by the Museveni forces.

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Top Army Officers in Lebanon Urge Soldiers to Avoid Political Conflicts

Reuters

BEIRUT — Top Lebanese army officers urged soldiers to avoid political conflicts and to stay out of internal political disputes.

The statement, issued at a news conference by the chief of staff, Major General Mahmoud Abi-El-Mehdi, said that officers called on soldiers to work together to make the army neutral, not to be involved in political conflict, and to withdraw from internal flash-points.

"We are certain the attitude we will help save the homeland and citizens from inevitable catastrophe," said the general, who was flanked by 13 Moslem brigades and colonels.

Mr. Abi-El-Mehdi said that three Christian officers who backed the statement had been prevented from attending the conference by fighting that cut off three crossings between the Christian and Moslem sectors of Beirut and the Moslem western portion.

The Voice of Lebanon radio, controlled by the Christian Lebanese Forces militia, criticized the officers' statement as an attempt to further divide the army, split along sectarian lines by 10 years of civil war.

Officers backing the appeal included commanders for the south and the Syrian-held areas of the north and the eastern Bekaa Valley.

The statement, read by General Abi-El-Mehdi, said that officers called on soldiers to work together to make the army neutral, not to be involved in political conflict, and to withdraw from internal flash-points.

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Swiss Expel a Yugoslav For Leading Spy Ring

The Associated Press

BERN — The Swiss government ordered on Friday the expulsion of a Yugoslav diplomat for allegedly leading a espionage ring that gathered information on Yugoslav government opponents living in Switzerland.

The Federal Prosecutor's Office said that three informants, Yugoslav nationals, had been arrested in Bern in 1971 and 1972, and Yevgeny K. Fyodorov, the Yugoslav diplomat, was expelled.

Mr. Fyodorov, in the book "Life on an Ice Floe," published in 1974, wrote that he had led a spy ring of four men and a dog, Jolly, were deported by plane on the ice in May 1958. They found themselves in a small boat in the Arctic sea in summer and in temperatures of minus 45 centigrade (minus 50 Fahrenheit) during the winter.

After a triumphal reception in the Kremlin, Mr. Fyodorov was named head of the Northern Sea Administration, a government agency that operated shipping and fishing stations along the northern Siberian coast.

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Civilians ran for cover when shooting broke out on Friday at one of Beirut's crossing points.

Ivan D. Papanin, Soviet Explorer of North Pole, Dies at 91

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ivan D. Papanin, 91, the Soviet polar explorer who commanded the first Russian ice-floes station in 1957-58, died Jan. 30 in Moscow.

One of the best known public figures in the Soviet Union, Mr. Papanin was especially famous for his expedition to the North Pole in 1957-58, when he led a four-man crew that drifted for nine months from the North Pole to the vicinity of Southwest Greenland.

In 1957, while in the Arctic, he was rescued by a Soviet icebreaker. He was named a Hero of the Soviet Union for his role in the expedition.

Mr. Papanin was born in 1895 in the village of L'vov, in the Ukraine. He served in the Red Army during World War II and was wounded several times.

After the war, he worked in the Arctic region. He was named a Hero of the Soviet Union for his role in the expedition.

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trade elsewhere.

Market Stock Chg. Vol. PE 30 High Low

(Continued from Page 8)

Symbol	Chg.	Vol.	PE	30 High	Low
IBM	+	1,100	15	110.00	109.00
Microsoft	+	1,100	15	110.00	109.00
Apple	+	1,100	15	110.00	109.00
Oracle	+	1,100	15	110.00	109.00
Sun	+	1,100	15	110.00	109.00
Unisys	+	1,100	15	110.00	109.00
Wang	+	1,100	15	110.00	109.00
QED	+	1,100	15	110.00	109.00
PerkinElmer	+	1,100	15	110.00	109.00
Ames	+	1,100	15	110.00	109.00
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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Feb. 7

Market Stock Chg. Vol. PE 30 High Low

Grains

Symbol Chg. Vol. PE 30 High Low

Wheat (CBOT) 110.00 109.00

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Metals

Symbol Chg. Vol. PE 30 High Low

Copper (COMEX) 110.00 109.00

...

Livestock

Symbol Chg. Vol. PE 30 High Low

Cattle (CME) 110.00 109.00

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Food

Symbol Chg. Vol. PE 30 High Low

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Currency Options

Symbol Chg. Vol. PE 30 High Low

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Financial

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